As I said, a wise ruler is not indifferent to the wishes of the people. As he is but one, and they are many, he may well defer to them in all minor matters. For instance, it would be foolish to quarrel with them about simplified spelling. (Laughter.) Perhaps it would be foolish for anybody to quarrel about that. So in matters of governmental policy he naturally and wisely seeks harmonious relations with them. And yet harmony and peace are not always possible without a sacriee on his part greater than he can rightfully

For instance, even in economic matters, questions of governmental polity, he should never turn his back on the expressed prin-cipes of the party whish elected him. In other words, he never should take office other words, he never should take office on an implied promise and then repudiate promise. Such conduct is political breachery, and a traitor is always despicable Nor, in respect to new questions which may arise after his election, may he rightfully lead into lines of policy which he is firmly convinced tend to national danger. In cases like that duty calls upon him to be true to his convictions at the expense of

Above all things, he may never disregard the teachings of peace, justice and morality He should always remember that which the wise man said: "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a repreach to any people."

. HIGHES THE METTER MAN. Justice Brewer had more coming for Roosevelt and he used his name with that of Gov. Hughes, declaring one "spectacular" and the other "calmin judgment and action,"

More and more are we coming to learn that in politics as well as in business, as in all other relations, character, loyalty to high ideals are the mighty factors of every life. Theodore Roosevelt when Governor of New York that he had discovered the Ten Comandments. If it were true that they had ecome so buried beneath the accumulation of political dust as no longer to be visible then blessings on the man who discovered and unearthed them! Perhaps we shall that he has done better and has discovered

the Golden Rule. [Great applause.]
When that controls all officials and all the people in their dealings with one another, with other nations and the people of those nations, we may be sure that the political millennium is not far away. Even the Chinese and the Japanese may then learn that in America we know the meaning of "the Fatherhood of (od and the brotherhood of man' |applause|, the Supreme Court to the contrary notwithstanding. [Laughter.]

Justice Brewer passed to the consideration of the conduct of Judges and said:

"God pity the Republic when our Judges introduce the spectacular in their judicial proceedings for the sake of temporary popular applause." He quoted Lord Mansfeld as awing:

popular applause." He quoted Lord Mans-field as saying:
"I wish popularity, but it is that popu-larity, not that which is run after; it is that popularity which sooner or later never fails to do justice to the pursuit of noble ends by noble minds." He added:

Let the President and the Governor preach —and it is charged upon our President and your Governor that they are all the while preaching—however wise their words, howver earnest and strong their appeals, better than anything they can say will be the lives they live, if only those lives continue to be sermons in themselves. [Applause.] Let

the individual live for the nation.

Louis XIV., "The Grand Monarch," thinking that all France lived for him, in the pride of his power and glory boasting, said, "The State! I am the State." In a grander and nobler spirit let every citizen of this nation, feeling that responsibility for its welfare, that its greatness and glory depend upon his actions, say with profoundest conviction this truth: "The Republic! I am the Repub-

And as he lives, so will its future be. Given, as we are, a nation of boundless material re-rources, with a population ready to dare and to de anything that patriotism demands, if we can only fill the hearts of all with the high endeavor, the purpose to realize the ideals shining splendor a national life which will be both a lesson and an inspiration to all nations and all peoples, while every child of this republic will proudly lift his voice and say, Thank God, I am an American!"

Gov. Hughes's Address.

Gov. Hughes, who apoke before Justice Brewer, got a great reception. He said: We have gathered here to install a new station for the distribution of currents of influential opinion. If we were to ask what is most needed to attain the ideals of democracy-apart from those moral virtues which must condition all else—we probably should desire for its citizens the highest capacity for accurate judgment and the freest op-portunity for the discussion of public questions. For the former we look to education. not forgetting the great school of experience, to whose discipline and variety of instruction in this land of opportunity we owe perhaps largest degree what is called the common sense of the American people. For the dis-cussion of public questions we rely chiefly

It is unfortunate, however, that public discussion is so irequality of popular self-interest, by the temptations of popular agitation and by the exigencies of heated political campaigns. It is a delightful thing to give truth the chance to emerge in sober discussion where only truth is sought. The American people are poorly represented by large type and flaming headlines. Their d is not reflected by the shricking appeals of orators upon the hustings. In the mair they are a thoughtful and canny people, truth loving and desirous to get at the hear of things. Appeals to reason are more cogent than many think, and nothing is more encouraging than the indications everywhere of an intense desire to secure accurate intion and to form correct opinions. change of opinion and the debate of public questions are constantly multiplying, and I congratulate this city upon the opportu-nities which will be afforded by the new

recent which is now opened.

It has been suggested that in these few introductory remarks—which will be far from disputatious, for the principles in the tion of which I am most interested are so simple and obvious that they admit of no dispute I should say something re-

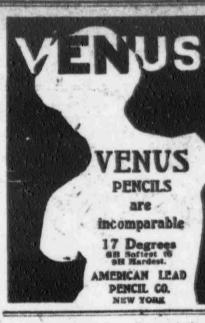
garding the idea of public office.

Matthew Arnold tells us that conduct is three-fourths of life. Certainly the admin-istration of office is at least three-fourths of intration of every office in accordance of the fair intent of the Constitution and stat utes creating it we should find almost all our problems solved. That which is right in our aystem of government would appear revealed in the beauty of perfect adaptation, leaving no excuse for the use of legislative drugs to cure defects caused by lack of administrative exercise, and on the other hand such imper-fections as existed would stand out in such pold relief as to leave no room for doubt as

bold relief as to leave no room for doubt as to the necessary remedy.

But it is to be expected that the frailties of human nature should be exhibited not less but rather more in our political relations—in view of the many temptations to which they give rise—than is other sotivities in which they are made so familiar. We are only men, and mething human is alien to the public officer. He may be somewhat steadied by responsibility and safeguarded by precedent; he may be to some extent sanctified by some worthy tradition or inspired by some noble example. But in general the administration of affice will reflect the average virtues and failings of the community.

We must therefore constantly emphasize official obligation and ever hold up to view the true democratic ideal of office. We suffer



to no slight extent from the survivals of totions of office which are entirely foreign o our governmental system. For example, there continually persists the notion of power drawn from ancient despotism converting in a small way and as opportunity may offer the servants of the people with defined duties into their would-be masters acting with arbitrary disregard of obligation. More common, however, is the feudal notion of alle giance to some chance lord or sub-lord by whose grace the office is believed, and frequently ruly believed, to be held. From this point of view the people are recognized only to the extent necessary to capture the requisite majority of votes. But for all other purposes the conduct of office is determined by the will of some individual or group of individuals to whom the incumbent owes his temporary

MISCHIEVOUS OFFICE HOLDING. But most mischievous of all perhaps is the idea derived from the American love of achievement and individual success. It is so commonly expected that every oppor-tunity will be availed of to the utmost to promote the success of the individual who has the opportunity. It is American to get on in the world and to let no chance escape; and so it is not regarded as a matter for sur prise, but rather the action is too readily not of course in the manner usually called corrupt and which would bring him within the observations of the Penal Code, but in every other way to further his individual Now, against the notion of arbitrary power,

against that of subservience to any authority other than his constituency, against every ise of official opportunity for personal ends the American people must set the democratic ideal of office, and for their own protection must hold their representatives wrictly accountable for every departure from it. The democratic idea of office is that it is a piace of designated service; that the officer is not chosen to give him opportunity for personal advantage but to do certain things defined in the Constitution and statutes to he best of his ability, because it is necessary that those things should be done and well done for the benefit of the people.

In connection with the larger part of adinistrative work there is no room for the ontroversies of political platforms. There are simply specified tasks. These tasks may be created and defined with reference to political policy, but once created and defined there is little room for disagreement as to the manner in which they should be per-

We shall never attain the full measure of our opportunity in this country until the neaning of trusteeship sinks deep into the American consciousness and its realization ontrols our activities both in business and n political affairs, It must seize the conscience of the directors of corporations, working conviction of the disgraceful perfidy of abusing their opportunities as trustees for stockholders in order to make personal fortunes. Few indeed are they who in any large enterprise deal exclusively with the rown. What we call the "world of modern business" is simply a gigantic series of sacred fiduciary obligations. The lesson of to-day both in business and in politics is the lesson of fidelity to trust

No system of government is complete calling public officers to account manner in which they discharge their duties. Varied provision is made for this purpose, from the trial of impeachments to summary

WOLDING LOCAL OFFICERS ACCOUNTABLE Of the highest importance are the provisions for enforcing the accountability of local officers. The greater part of adminisration is local. It is that which most closely affects our immediate interests: If local dministration in our various communiti is pure and capable, there will be no difficulty in securing the proper conduct of higher office, for vigilant citizenship begins its work

of the local community, but he is not the officer of that majority. He owes to all the citizens faithful service according to his duty. The minority cannot quarrel with the choice of the majority, but the man selected by the majority must do his duty. The majority have no right to keep in office a faithless official. Gov. Tilden stated it as one of the essential conditions of self-govern-ment "That while the responsibility of public officers to the voting citizens be made effective, and they be made amenable to the taxpayers of the locality through the courts accountability to the State be preserved brough regular methods, so that the existence of such appeal of the minority and of individuals against the wrongs of governing officials will render unnecessary and inexcusable the frequent legislative interventions which have practically destroyed all seifgovernment, created more local mischief han they have remedied, and have grown to be prolific of abuse and corruption in the

In accordance with the plan adopted in this State the Constitution provides for the removal by the Governor, upon charges and after a hearing, of specified local officers elected by the people. And statutes have provided similar methods of accountability in connection with various local officers

not mentioned in the Constitution.
In acting in such matters the Governor

ready-to-wear, \$18 to \$60.

exercise of it is not reviewable; but it was reit that the power to require accountability should be lodged somewhere; and while in this State, in the case of certain minor judicial officers, the power of rei rotal is lodged with designated courts, and in the case of higher judicial officers with the Legislature, and in the case of most officers appointed by the Covernor with the advice and covern the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, it is lodged with the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor-in the case of important local officers charge with the enforcement of the law it is placed solely with the Governor. And this power, as has been said, is to be exercised by the Governor upon charges and after a hearing That is to say, it is the intent of the constitutional provision and of the statutory pro-visions modelled upon it that charges shall be presented against a local officer which specify in a suitable manner dereliction of duty warranting removal, that dae hearing be had, and that in order to justify the removal the charges shall be found to be sustained. While the action of the Governor under the decision of our Court of Appeals is not reviewable by the courts, he necessarily, acts not arbitrarily but under the gravest re-

IT LIES WITH THE PROPLE. . Thus the quality of the administration of local officers lies with the citizens of the community. They will have good or bad dministration as they insist on the forme or are content with the latter. If the laws are violated, or if administrative duties are tention of the local officer concerned. If he fails to do his duty charges may be laid before the Governor, as provided in the Constitution

This is the manner in which with reference o local administration the Chief Executive able to secure enforcement of the laws local officers responsible to the people who elected them. They are scattered through the sixty-one counties of the State, and it is manifestly impossible for the Executive to upervise these numerous administrations directly save as dereliction is presented in the constitutional manner. But by availing themselves of the remedies afforded our citizens may hold their officers to proper accountability and secure the conduct of office reasonable fulfilment of its obligations.

I find no cause for discouragement. believe that our citizenship was never more alert and insistent upon maintaining proper standards of efficient administration than to-day. And I believe that it would be difficult to point to a time when a larger proportion of public officers were striving honest! to do their duty. In demanding justice we must not forget to do justice. Nothing is gained by making suspicion do duty for facts. The tendency to a cynical and censorious spirit in our citizenship should be checked. Especially unworthy is such a spirit in those who pose as the prophets of reform. The first qualification of any one who would seek to secure better administration is entire candor and the spirit of fair play. I want no more to do with the man who will spread a false accusation or without good just basis of fact will endeavor to give currency to aspersions, upon public officers than with those who are faithless to their trust. There is no health in either. If you have the facts which show that a public officer is derelied you have no need for innueado and you may and should press your case relentlessly, albeit with pity in your heart. But if you have not the facts, then be fair, and let you suspicions justify your search and your rigid aquiry, but nothing more, until the facts and all the facts are found. In estimating the duties of officers we

insist, and must increasingly insist, upon work proportioned to the exigency, dministration suited to the responsibilities of the office. We must have efficiency; that is to say, we must insist that those things which are comprehended within the duty of the office and upon attention to which the welfare of the people depends shall be done and that the community shall not be mocked by counterfeit administrations. To this end we must constantly labor and by seeking to enlarge the interest of the people in the workings of the government, by popularizing methods of selection of candidates, by aiming in all departments to secure the st service for the State and by holding all officers to strict accountability we may tope to come more closely to realizing in

The hall was crowded, and on the platform and in the boxes were many well known persons. On the platform were Elgin R. L. Gould, who presided; Bishop Potter, Emerson McMillin, A. Barton Hep-burn, Isaac N. Seligman, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Hamilton Helt, Prof. John B. Clark, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Prof. Frank-lin H. Giddings, Herbert L. Bridgman and

Malter H. Page.
Among those in the boxes were J.Pierpont Morgan, Henry Phipps, Jefferson M. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Whitman, Woodbury G. Langdon, Charles R. Flint, Martin Saxe, Baron Yoshida, A. J. McCosh and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer.

HUGHES SAYS WORK TOGETHER. Tells Brooklyn Audience "We Must Try to Help Our Neighbor."

After finishing his address at Carnegie Hall Gov. Hughes was driven in an auto-mobile to the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn, where he spoke at the annual dinner of the Ridgewood Board of Trade held in the Palm Garden, Greene and Hamburg

avenues. He said in part:

"I believe in the soundness of American character. I don't believe our busines men are rogues. In these times we must all stand together and try to help our neighbor instead of attempting to knock him down. Don't isolate yourself from your fellow men. Do whatever you can to help out conditions.

"What we want is confidence in our fellow men. We have made an honest effort to get these problems solved by honest men and as far as I know they have accomplished their object. I tried my best to get the best men I could to bring about normal conditions."

There was a short informal reception after the Governor finished speaking avenues. He said in part:

Silk Mills at Hackettstown Burned HACKETTSTOWN, N., J., Nov. 20 .- The silk mills of the William H. Ashley Silk Company of this place were burned early this morning, entailing a lose of \$100,000. Thousands of yards of silk was burned in the looms. The mills were erected in 1888. About 100 hands were employed. The cause of the fire is not known.

Correct Altras for Min

The maximum of style—prices as low as

consistent with thorough workmanship and quality.

Alfred Benjamin & Co's tailor-made overcoats,

Special Sale

Values that cannot be surpassed.

George G. Brajania. Bradway Cor. 26 %.

Stylish Suits, \$15

Fifth Ave. & 35th St also 52 Maiden Lane

Alvin watches, American or Swim movements, are accurate time-keepers. \$6.00 to \$100.00 and higher. Sterling silver, gun metal, gold filled, 14 karat and 18 karat gold. All grades warranted for one year. Goods selected now may be reserved for Holiday delivery.

Sterling Silver Watches-Jewelry-Diamonds

GOVERNOR ON WARD'S ISLAND

SEES EVEN THE KITCHENS OF THE STATE HOSPITAL.

Was a Side Trip of the Charity Jubilee Celebrants-East Side Gets an Inspection, Too-Prof. Muensterburg Not All Pleased by New York Sights.

Gov. Hughes, who came to New York city on Tuesday to address the convention of the Charities Organization Society, spent yesterday in examining the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island. He was accompanied by his military secretary, Col. Treadwell, and several officials of the Charity Organization Society#

No detail escaped the Governor's attention. The administrative building, which was first visited, he examined only a short time. The ward for consumptive yomen was next inspected while the inmates were busy eating dinner.

In the kitchen the Governor observed

how the food was prepared and served. The party also visited the workshops of the men's wards, where the inmates make practical articles such as baskets, clothing and rugs. The inspection tour was ended by a luncheon at the residebce of Dr. Mahon The party included Dr. Ferris, president

of the State Commission in Lanacy; Robert W. Hebberd, Commissioner of Charities; William A. Kenner, president of the board of managers of the Manhattan State Hosnital, and Dr. William Mabon, the superin

The members of the conference which is being held to mark the silver jubilee of the Charity Organization spent the day examining the tenement houses and playgrounds of the East Side and considering various sociological problems. At the marning session, which was held in the building of the Obsrity Organization, Fourth evenue and Twenty-second street, the changes in social twenty-second street, he changes in social conditions in New York during the last twenty-five years were the subject of discussion. Mr. Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, was chairman, and Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the Consumers' League, made the chief address.

of the Consumers' League, made the chief address.

Mrs. Kelley was answered by Lawrence Veiller, director of the Department for the Improvement of Social Conditions, who said that the poor lived in New York for the same reason that everybody else did—because they liked it—and that, therefore, the problem lay in improving the conditions in the city instead of shipping persons where they wouldn't stay.

At the evening meeting Ernest P. Bicknell, General Superintendent of the Chicago Bureau of Charities, suggested that the Red Cross Society should form a concrete alliance with charity workers throughout the country in order that sudden disasters such as the San Francisco earthquake might be handled efficiently.

Dr. Minsterberg, who came to the convention from Berlin, criticised New York conditions, saying:

conditions, saying:

"Your charity work is greatly hampered because you lack the proper number of helpers. In Germany we have an organization connected with the Government so that all charity societies may have a proper persons to assist then. But

numerous persons to assist them. But even with this support we have not enough helpers.

"It is necessary that you educate the public to become your helpers; to instil love for the poor. to teach them to enter the homes of the poor—that is the way."

The conference will hold two more sessions to-day to discuss "The Social Education of the Community" and the general extension of charity work.

FINDS HER LITTLE GIRL TIED. Child Left by Her Mother in a Vestibule Taken Into a Cellar and Abused.

Jennie Nichols, the three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Nellie Nichols of 1057 Myrtle avenue, Williamsburg, was found last evening in the cellar of an apartment house at 1083 Myrtle avenue with her hands tied tightly behind her. She was suffering severely from shock as the result of an

attempted assault.

Mrs. Nichols took the child with her when she went shopping yesterday afternoon. On her return she went to a neighbor's, leaving Jennie in the front vestibule.

Mrs. Nichols was in the house less than ten minutes when the front door bell was

Mrs. Nichols was in the house less than ten minutes when the front door bell was violently rung, and being under the impression that it was her daughter who was doing the ringing she hurried down the stairs. Her daughter was nowhere to be seen, and Mrs. Nichols becoming alarmed began to call to her.

Presently she heard a faint cry of "mamma"and recognized her child's voice. Mrs. Nichols began to scream, and when neighbors came a search for the girl was made and she was found in the dark cellar with her hands tied behind her with about four feet of twine. All that the child could say was that a man had taken her into the cellar and left her there.

The police of the Vernon avenue station were immediately notified and Capt. Hughes with Detectives Babbington and Shuter began an investigation. Ambulance Surgeon Rivkin, who was summoned from the Eastern District Hospital, treated on the last night a man was arrested on

chiid.

Late last night a man was arrested on suspicion and detained at the police station.

He said he knew nothing of the affair.

OCEANIC STEERAGE FULL. Sicilian With a Knife Delays the Ship for Fifteen Minutes.

The White Star liner Oceanic, which sailed yesterday for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton, has aboard the largest number of steerage passengers, chiefly Italians returning to their native land for the winter,



A DIRECTORS' **MEETING**

WAS held at the home of the vice-president of a large railway corporation. After the business had been transacted, the host invited his guests to listen to some music. He sat down at his Weber Pianola Piano and entertained them so successfully that no less than nine of the gentlemen present have since purchased instruments precisely like the one they listened to.

The Pianola Piano enjoys a remark-

able popularity among busy men of large affairs. They go to it in odd hours for relaxation and to get away from office

Is is because you play the Pianola Piano YOURSELF that it is so fascinating, so beneficial to overwrought brains. An active man likes to be active even in his recreations, and no automatic, mechanically-run instrument can give half the pleasure that comes from personally producing the music that you listen to.

> The Pianela Piano provides a tittle every-day vacation for busy men.

THE AEOLIAN CO., Aeolian Hall, 362 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR

JULIUS LAUBHEIM ARRESTED. Jeweller Accused by Jerseyman of fictting #2,630.80 by Fraud.

Julius Laubheim, a jeweller in busines at 87 Maiden lane, with a home at 129 West Ninety-seventh street, was locked up in Police Headquarters last night on a charge of grand larceny made by H. Daniel Austrian of 15 Exchange place, Jersey City. A warrant was issued in Jersey City and was served yesterday by Lieut. Thorp of the

Jersey City detective bureau.

The complaint sets forth that on October 25 Laubheim, by representing to Austrian that he had an account in the First National Bank of Jamaica, L. I., obtained \$2,630.80 on farse pretences from Austrian.

Three brothers of Laubheim, accompanied

Three brothers of Laubheim, accompanied by a lawyer, went to Headquarters and saw him. They tried to get him builed out but as he had been arrested on a New Jersey warrant they could not find a Magistrate who was willing to take bail.

According to the story told to the Jersey City police, Laubheim shortly before October 25 met S. Austrian, a brother of H. D. Austrian. S. Austrian lives in Bayonne. Laubheim told him that it was difficult to get cash for checks in New York and asked S. Austrian to exchange with him checks

get cash for checks in New York and asked S. Austrian to exchange with him checks of the amount named in the complaint. Austrian did this. Then, according to the police story, Laubheim went to Jersey City to H. D. Austrian and told him the same story, adding that he had asked S. Austrian to exchange, and that the latter had prom-ised, but that he had not yet received the

check
H. D. Austrian then drew a check for \$2,830.80 on the Commercial Trust Company, which is in the building in which H. D. Austrian's store is. Laubheim had the check rectified. Later on the check which Laubheim gave came back to H. D. Austrian marked N. G.
The Jersey City police understand that

The Jersey City police understand that Laubheim became a bankrupt after the drawing of the checks. The complaint in the case is made by H. D. Austrian, although it is understood that Laubheim made use, of both checks.

'UNCLE REMUS" AS PRESIDENT. Would Have Two Brass Bands Soldiers Going All the Time.

ATLANTA, Nov. 20 .- "If I were President I'd have a brass band in front of the White House and a brass band in the rear, playing all the time, and I would have a regiment of soldiers out in the yard on dress parade. It's a big job, being President," said Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus) to-day when he reached Atlanta from Washington, where he had been to dine with President

Roosevelt.
Uncle Remus made the statement at Snap Bean Farm, as he calls his Atlanta home, just after he had taken a big chew of plug tobacco. Then he continued:

The President is a mighty fine talker,

"The President is a mighty fine talker, and he gave us a sure enough welcome. I'm glad I went, and I shall always recollect the trip with pleasure. He's got a mighty fine family too.

"The President said when I went in that he was glad to see me.

"I said: 'Yes, sir, Mr. Roosevelt; but I'm a mighty siteered man,' and I certainly was."

That was all Uncle Remus was able to say. He was fagged out. The weather was bad in Washington, the travelling was rough and he sat up at the White House till 12 o'clock Monday night. It was the first time in years he had missed going to bed at 10 o'clock.

10 o'clock.

Conductor Convicted of Mansiaughter. MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 20.-Max Gelb formerly a conductor on the New York and Long Island Traction Railroad, was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree to-day in having caused a head on collision of two trolley cars at Valley Stream on August 8 in which J. R. Vandersweep, a motorman, was killed and a woman mortally injured. Gelb disobeyed an order given to him over the telephone by the train despatcher.

OBITUARY.

ber of steerage passengers, chiefly Italians returning to their native land for the winter, that ahe ever has taken from this port. Fifty were left behind because there were no accommodations for them 'tween decks and they did not want to pay extra for second cabin fare, which a number of other immigrants did.

A Sicilian from Boston, who had been living aboard the ship since Sunday night and who objected to the food, started a "mutiny," in which some of his countrymen joined. The stewards tried to make him be good and he pulled out a knife and threatened them, He was rushed to the pier and turned over to, the Italian Immigrant Society. The Oceanic sailed about fifteen minutes late because of this incident.

Comsteck Has Some Drugg ists Arrested.

Anthony Comstock appeared in Essex Market court yesterday as complainant against Julius Almony of 235 Seventh street, Joseph Altman of 749 Fifth street and Martin Kaplan of 195 Avenue C. The three men own drug stores on Avenue C, and Comstock testified that they sold him indecent articles in violation of section 317 of the Penal Code. The men were held in \$1,000 bail each for examination.

DEER CHASE IN JERSEY CITY. Antlered Buck Jumps Many Fences-Not known Where He Came From.

Reports were sent out from various parts of the Greenville section of Jersey City yesterday that a large and badly scared deer with antlers having a spread of eighteen inches or more had been see n scooting through trolleyed streets, jumping back fences, leaping over tombstones New York Bay Cemetery and doing other stunts before he disappeared some-where near the old Morris Canal and the Bayonne boundary line, heading for what is left of Currie's Woods. Up to a late hour last night none of the hunters had beard whether the buck had been shot.

August Dieterle, a clerk in County Clerk John Rotherman's office and inspector of the Hudson County District S. P. C. A.,

the Hudson County District S. P. C. A., caught a fleeting glimpse of the buck at 7:15 A. M. as he (Deterle, not the buck) was climbing into his trousers at his home, 567 Ocean a vegue.

"I happened to look out of my bedroom window," he said, "and saw the deer leap over a six foot fence in the rear of a house on Jackson avenue. He jumped over four fences in quick succession, with half a dozen bows in pursuit. As he was about to take boys in pursuit. As he was about to take the last fence an Italian who was sligging a ditch in a yard grabbed him by a hoof. The Italian was unable to hold on and the buck went over as pretty as you please. The deer continued on a mad gallop across lots toward the south and hiked it in the direction of the Hudson Boulevard."

Lester Crilley of 154 Bidwell avenue saw the buck running along Grant avenue as he was on his way to the Jackson avenue as the take the 225 train for his lusifiers.

station to take the 7:25 train for his business

station to take the 7:25 train for his lusiness in New York. He declared that the deer's hide was wet, either from sweat or a swim, and he concluded that perhaps the buck had arrived in Jersey City from the Orange Mountains via the Newark Bay.

Miss Charlotte Weber, supervisor of grammar school methods, who lives in Danforth avenue, also got a good view from her window of a wild deer vaulting an eight foot fence into the New York Bay Cemetery. The animal skipped across grave after grave and leaped over a fence into exfinance Commissioner Jacob Detwiller's back yard. Then he charged along Danforth avenue and ran south. forth avenue and ran south.

In the second and ran south,
It was suggested that perhaps he escaped
from the Essex County Park commission's
preserves and reached Jersey City by the
way of the Newark plank road at night. Hoboken's Expensive Clerical Error. As a result of a clerical error Hoboken's

assessed valuations were made \$1,938,000 too high for the coming year. The mistake will cost the city \$8,990 in county and State school taxes in excess of what it should pay and also means a shortage of \$18,000 in local tax collections.

Keep in the Front Line

of financial and social progress by clear, sound thinking and prompt action.

These require a well-fed brain and nervous system. There is no food so well adapted to the

Grape=Nuts

This food, made from whole wheat and barley, includes the phosphate of potash which combines with albumen in the blood to replace worn-out brain and nerve cells. Grape-Nuts will help you "up front" and

"There's a Reason"

TO SELL A CLUBHOUSE. Chatsworth Park Company's Property in New Jersey Advertised

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Nov. 20 .- The clublouse of the Chatsworth Park Company. together ith several thousand acres of ground on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was advertised to-day to be sold by the Sheriff of Burlington county

Company o. America. The Chatsworth company was incorporated a number of years ago with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. The inauthorized capital of \$1,000,000. The incorporators were William J. Kelley of Brooklyn, George A. Hammill of Jersey City and Ralph Shropshire of New York city. Afterward George Whitefield Betts of Englewood, N. J., and Julien T. Davies and J. Foster Symes of New York city became interested in the property, which has been improved. Handsome drives and walks made and a number of cottages built near the beautiful clubhouse.

The club was supposed to be in good financial condition, but since the beginning of foreclosure proceedings it is lainted that internal dissensions were the cause of the trouble.

Lord Ellot Won't Marry Estelle Christy. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 20.-Lord Eliot denies his reported betrothal to Estelle Christy, an

ESCHE SCHUMANN. - Kaethe Liesche of Leip zig, Germany, to Walter C. Schumann, Hermon,

RUESDALE—CARHART.—On Wednesday, Neven.ber 20, at the home of the bride's mother, Greenwich, Conn., Dr. L. M. Clarke off cleating. Louise Richards, daughter of Mrs. William E. Carhart, to Calvin Truesdale, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Truesdale.

DIED.

BUCKLEY. James H., at his residence. Guilford, N. Y., formerly of 'tenany, A. J., Monday November 18, 1907. Funeral services at church at Ridgefield, N. J. Thursday, November 21, at 2 o'clock. Train Northern R. R. of N. J. leaves Chambers at ferry at 1:20 P. M.

FRAZIER.—On Tuesday morning. November 19.
Alice, widow of Benjamin West Frazier and
daughter of the late Isabella Staples and Willam Mather Clarke. uneral at Grace Church Chantry, Thursday, November 21, at noon.

KLOTS.—On November 20, 1907, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John H. Giffin, 331 Lincola av., Orange, N. J., John Tyson Kiets, in his 90th year. Funeral notice hereafter.

MACKAY.—On Wednesday, November 30, 1907, at Whitestone, N. Y., Alfred Mackay, aged 81 Years.
Funeral service on Thursday, November 21, at 2:30 P. M., from C. Johann & Son undertaking pariors, 6 East 18th st., Whitestone, L. i.

Ing parlors, 6 East 18th st., Whitestone, L. I.,
MATHEWS.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Monday
November 18, 1907, Mary J. Gordon Mathawa,
wife of William Mathews, in her 69th year.
Funeral services will be held at her late year,
dence. Manhasset, on Thursday, November
21, 1907, at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in
waiting at Manhasset depot on arrival of train
leaving Long Island City depot at 1:05 P. M.

leaving Long Island City depot at 1:08 P. M.

MULCAHY.—On Tuesday, Nevember 19, 1927.

Mortimer J. Mulcahy, beloved husband of Hannah C. and father of John J. F. Ajuloshy.

Funeral on Thursday, at 9 A. M. sharp, from residence, 515 West 142d st., thence to Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d st., mear Amsterdam av. Special funeral train will heave Harlem (125th st. sts.) at 11:22 A. M. Interment in Kingston, N. Y.

PERSONS.—On Monday, November 18, 1907, Charles Floyd Persons, late vice-president of the American Press Association, in his 58d year.

Funeral services at St. James's Episcopial Church.

Upper Montelair, N. J., on Friday, November 22, at 3:18 P. M. Interment at Mount Steheon Cemetery, Upper Montelair, N. J. Olean papers please copy.

POTTS.—Wednesday, November 20, at Lekswood.

POTTS.—Wednesday, November 20, at Lakewood. Frederic A., Jr., infant son of Frederic A. and Elizabeth W. Potts.

ROBERTS.—At Pasadena, Cal., on Tuesday, No-vember 19, Charles Roberts, in the 88th year of his age.

SOUTHACK.—On Monday morning, November 18.

Frederick, Southack, son of the late John W.
Southack.

Southack.

Funeral services at his late residence. 48 West 53d st., Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

STIRRUP.—John W. Stirrup, son of the late George Stirrup and Mary Jane Stirrup, suddenly, on Tuesday, November 19, at his residence, 474 First st., Brooklyn.

Funeral service Thursday at 8:30 P. M.

Funeral service Thursday at 8:30 P. M.
SULLIVAN.—At her residence, Gion Cove, L. L.
on Tuesday, November 19, 1807, Catherine Sullvan, widow of Terremee Sullivan.
Funeral services at St. Patrick's Roman Catherine
Church, Gion Cove, on Saturday, November
29, at 10 A. M.
WHITE.—On Tuesday, November 19, at har residence, 27 West 58ch st., Ella Augusta, widow
of George E. White, in her 71st year.
Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church in Priday,
November 22, at 4 P. M. Interment Francischam, Mass.